These details of foodgrains lifted by the State/UT Governments indicate an increasing trend and a larger coverage. They clearly establish that TPDS is not a failure.

There have been complaints about shortcomings in TPDS. So for independent feedback, the Targeted Public Distribution System was got evaluated by Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of Planning Commission and ORG Marg, New Delhi.

Their reports received in year 2005 reported that there were diversions/leakages of foodgrains, inclusion and exclusion errors in identifying targeted beneficiaries and operations of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) were not financially viable.

Therefore, to strengthen the TPDS, including curbing of leakages and diversion, a nine-point action plan was formulated in 2006. This is being implemented by State/UT Governments. Its implementation is being monitored by the Central Government. Required action is being taken by the State Governments and UT Administrations against those found indulging in malpractices.

Additionally, a revised Citizens' Charter has been issued recently for adoption and implementation by State/UT Governments for facilitating use by citizens of provisions of Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 in relation to functioning of TPDS.

As reported by Government of Delhi, there are 3558 BPL Card holders in Gole Market Circle for whom 889.50 quintals of wheat, 355.80 quintals of rice and 213.48 quintals of Sugar are allocated every month. These allocated quantities are distributed to the BPL families through ten fair price shops and two mobile vans. In the Gole Market Circle since August, 2005, Enforcement Branch of Food, Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department, Government of Delhi has conducted periodic surveys of Fair Price Shops. Based on them, departmental action is being taken in case of one Fair Price Shop for supply of poor quality foodgrains.

Female foeticide

†*185. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of foeticide during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether Government are formulating any scheme to have a check on increasing cases of female foeticides;

(c) if so, the details of this proposed scheme;

(d) whether Government have any proposal to set up any type of centre to prevent foeticide in every district of the country; and

(e) if so, by when these centres are likely to be opened and operational?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) Number of cases of foeticide registered during 2003, 2004 and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2005 was 57, 86, and 86 respectively in the country. State-wise number of cases registered is given in the Statement *(See* below).

(b) and (c) In order to check female foeticide, the Government has enacted the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (PC&PNDT Act). The technique of pre-conception sex selection has been brought within the ambit of this Act so as to pre-empt the use of such technologies, which significantly contribute to the declining sex ratio. Use of ultrasound machines has also been brought within the purview of this Act more explicitly so as to curb their misuse for detection and disclosure of sex of the foetus lest it should lead to female foeticide. The sale of ultrasound machines has been regulated through laying down the condition of sale only to the bodies registered under the Act.

(d) and (e) At the district level, as per the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (PC&PNDT Act), the Appropriate Authority which is the Chief Medical Officer (CMO) of the district has been empowered to implement the Act. The Appropriate Authority is aided and advised by the Advisory Committee in the discharge of its functions. The Advisory Committee is consists of three medical experts, a legal expert, a publicity expert and three social workers/ NGOs (out of which one is from women's organization).

In addition, a 'National Support and Monitoring Cell' has been set up for effective implementation of the Act.

Statement

Cases registered under the offence of foeticide during 2003, 2004, and 2005

SI. No .	State/UT	2003	2004	2005
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	1
A	Bihar	0	1	0
5	Chhattisgarh	6	6	21
6	Goa	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	4	0	4
3	Haryana	2	15	8
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	2	1
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	1	1	0
12	Karnataka	0	4	7
13	Kerala	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5
14	Madhya Pradesh	11	9	12
15	Maharashtra	5	15	4
16	Manipur	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0
20	Orissa	0	0	0
21	Punjab	11	8	12
22	Rajasthan	12	17	10
23	Sikkim	0	1	1
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
2^	Tripura	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	3	2	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0
	TOTAL STATE :	55	81	83
29	A and N Islands	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31	D and N Haveli	0	1	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33	Delhi	2	4	3
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT :	2	5	3
	ALL INDIA TOTAL :	57	86	86

Milk production in the coutnry

*187. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand and supply position of milk in the country;

(b) what steps are being taken to improve the situation;

(c) whether Government are following scientific methods to provide best results in milk production in the country and if so, the details thereof;